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ILLUSTRATED MONOGRAPHS

No. XII 10 h

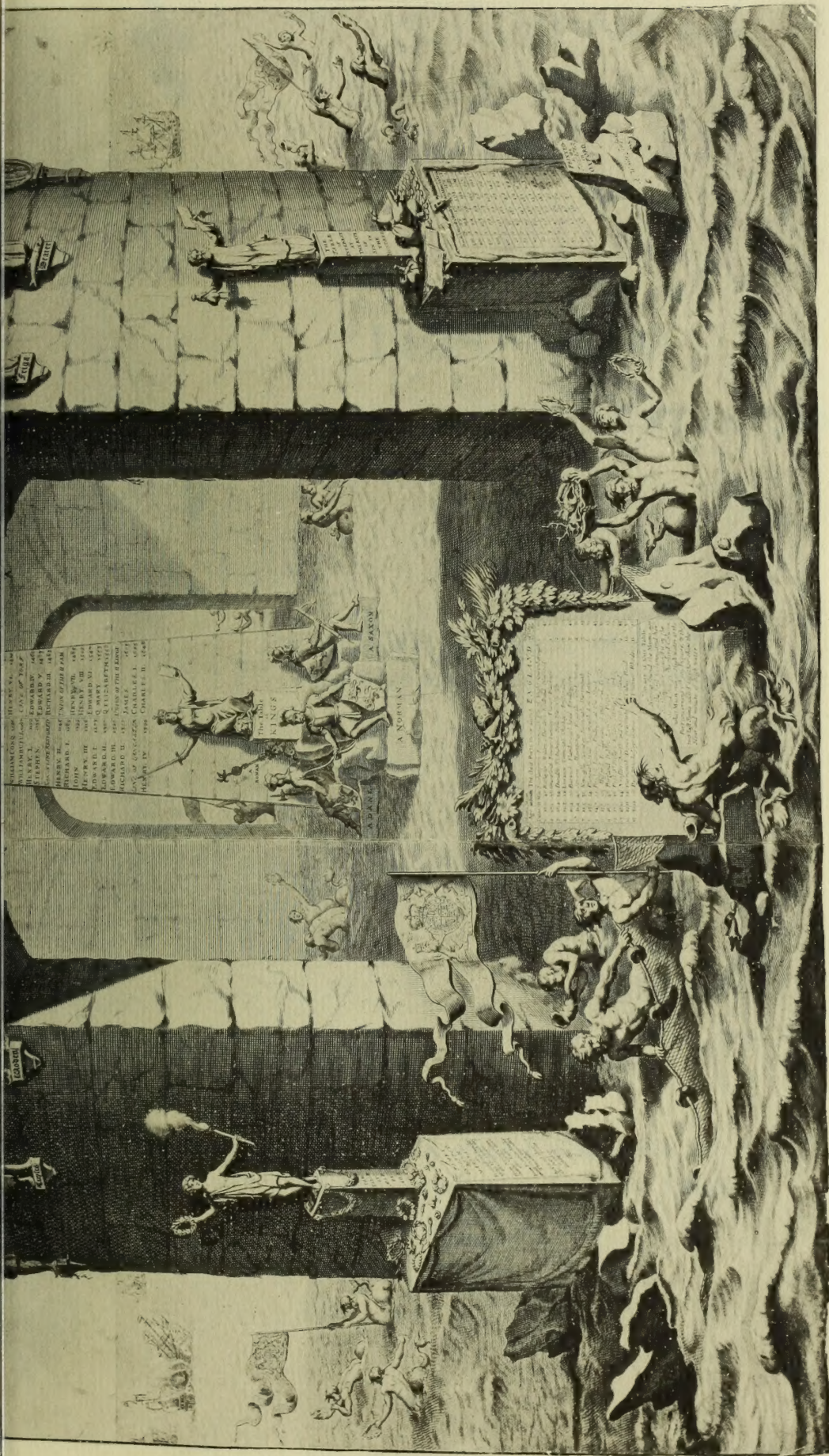
ILLUSTRATED MONOGRAPHS

No. XII

Oxford: Printed by
Horace Hart, M.A.

THE OXFORD ALMANACK 1874.





THE FIRST OXFORD SHEET ALMANACK, 1674

True size about 39 x 30 in., in four pieces

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Bibliographical Society
Illustrated monograph
No. 12

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING '1468'—1900

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

BY

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PRINTED FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
FEBRUARY 1904

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Preface

AN attempt has been made in this book to exhibit the fluctuations in the output of the Printing press at Oxford, and to illustrate them by some annals, notes, and lists. A paper on this subject was read before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society on Feb. 7, 1888, which was printed in the *Library* for 1889 (Vol. I, p. 154), and a lecture from notes was given before the Bibliographical Society on Oct. 20, 1902 (see the *Journal* of the latter Society for Nov. 1902, in Vol. VII of its 'Transactions'). Mr. Henry Frowde, the Manager of the Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, London, invited me to reproduce the notes in the above news-sheet and a manuscript chart which I exhibited at the lecture, in the *Periodical* of Dec. 1902, and the Council of the Bibliographical Society kindly allowed this to be done.

At Mr. Frowde's suggestion this larger Chart has been prepared. The whole of the statistics have been computed afresh for the purpose, and almost everything in the book now issued is new. It is desirable also to state that, while all possible care has been exercised, yet the book is in no way official nor based on the official records of the Press: it is almost entirely derived from my own notes and lists, and all errors must be laid at my door. A Presentation Edition of one hundred copies was issued at Christmas 1903, and by arrangement with Mr. Frowde the Bibliographical Society now sends out to its members a second issue limited to 425 copies, slightly altered and corrected.

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

The Chart deals with all the printing done at Oxford, not only with the Clarendon Press. But the proportion of books independent of that Press may be taken to be less than five per cent. until about 1800, and as rising to about twenty per cent. (at most) during the nineteenth century. The printing press of William Baxter and his successors, and the printing and publishing firms of Messrs. Parker and Messrs. Mowbray, are the only ones which make any show, compared with the vast establishment which still dominates the printing trade in Oxford. When reference is made to the University Press I have uniformly employed a capital P: when the expression 'Oxford press' is to be taken in a wider sense, as one speaks of the 'Venetian press' including all printing and all presses worked in Venice, a lower-case p has been used.

There are some unavoidable limitations to the value of the Chart. In the first place, a single edition of the Bible or Prayer Book or Greek New Testament counts as one only, though the University Press may have sold a million copies of it. No records are apparently available for the computation of the output in numbers of copies of the Bible side, till recent years, though a few notes of scattered information will be found in the Annals. Next, the real number of editions of the Bible and Prayer Book must be much above what I have been able to register: I have perforce taken into account only such as have found their way into the great collections, and many have never reached them, as not displaying any peculiarity: a few I have been able to add from catalogues. Probably two or three

PREFACE

hundred issues have escaped me. Again, the size and importance of a work count for nothing. Hickes's *Thesaurus* counts as one, equally with one of Dr. Edward Wells's little controversial pamphlets of the same date. And the record must itself be incomplete, since unexpected editions or even books still occasionally present themselves. The only instance in which I have thought it desirable to alter the numbers actually recorded in my lists is in 1898–1900. To allow for books not yet brought before me, but which will undoubtedly come in during the next few years, I have added five to 1898, ten to 1899, and fifteen to 1900.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Henry Frowde, who suggested and arranged for the Chart; and to Mr. Horace Hart, whose invariable courtesy and readiness to help, and whose mastery of the technical and historical aspects of printing as exercised at the Clarendon Press, are recognized by all who know him. The scope of this little work has prevented any reference to authorities, but I shall be glad to endeavour to substantiate any statements, if inquiries be addressed to me.

F. MADAN.

*Brasenose College, Oxford,
February 1904.*

Incipit expositio sancti Hieronimi in
 symbolum apostolorum ad papam laurentium
 m Ichi quidem fidelissime papa
 laurenti ad scribendum animus
 tā non est cupidus quā nec idē
 neus scienti non esse abq; periculo multo
 rē iudicij ingemū tenuē et exile commit
 tere Sed quomā vt cū vena tua dixerim
 temere in epistola tua per casti me sacra
 mēta que a nobis maxima cum reuerētia
 suscipiuntur astringis: vt aliquid tibi de
 fide secundū symboli tradicionē rationem
 q; componā-quāuis supra vites nostras
 sit pondus precepti Non enim me latet
 sentētia illa sapiētum que prope admodū
 dicit quia de deo etiā vera dicere pericu
 losū est: tamē si expetitionis a te imposi
 te necessitatē orationibus iuues-dicere a
 liqua obediencie magis reuerētia quā in
 genij prelūpcione tēptabimur Que qui
 dē non tā perfectorum exercitijs digna
 videantur quam ad paruulorum in cristo
 et incipiētiā liberētur auditu Equidē
 operi non nullos illustriū tractatorum
 aliqua de his pie a breuē edidisse. fortinū
 a i



Brief Annals

(Paragraphs marked with * have been kindly supplied to me at the Press)

The First Press

THE early press, '1468'—1486, is of great interest, from the rarity of its products, the question of its relation to the University, and its bibliographical problems. It appears to have no connexion with the work of Caxton, who first printed in England in 1477. The books at present known are:—

1. '1468,' Dec. 17.—*Expositio Sancti Ieronimi in Simbolum Apostolorum*: see p. 38. (14 copies known.)

2. 1479.—*Textus Ethicorum Aristotelis per Leonardum Arretinum translatus*. (8 copies.)

3. 14 $\frac{79}{80}$, March 14.—*Tractatus fratris Egidij de peccato originali*. (3 copies.)

4. About 1480.—(*Ciceronis Oratio pro Milone*.) This, if it be really a product of the Oxford press, is the first classic printed in England. (Fragments.)

5. 1481, October 11.—*Expositio Alexandri (de Hales) super libros (Aristotelis) de anima*. (16 copies.)

6. 1481?—(*Latin Grammar in English*.) (Fragments.)

7. 1482, July 31.—*Liber moralium super Trenis Iheremie, compilatus per Iohannem Latteburij*. (17 copies.)

8. 1483?—(*Compendium totius grammaticae per Johannem Anwykyll*) and, *Vulgaria Terentij*. (4 *Vulgaria*, and fragments: there is apparent evidence of two editions of the grammar.)

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

9. 1483?—*Excitatio anime ad elemosinam, a beato Augustino.* (1 copy.)
10. 1483?—*Explanationes Ricardi (Rolle de) Hampole super lectiones Iob.* (3 copies.)
11. 1483?—(*Tractatus logici.*) (2 copies.)
12. 1483?—*Opus Wilhelmi Lyndewoode super constitutiones prouinciales.* (22 copies.)
13. 1485?—(*Textus Alexandri de Villa Dei, cum sententiis.*) (Fragments.)
14. 1485?—*Phalaridis Epistolae per Franciscum Aretinum in Latinum versae.* (3 copies.)
15. 148 $\frac{6}{7}$, March 19.—*The boke that is callid Festiuall* (by John Mirk). (4 copies.)
- 148 $\frac{6}{7}$.—*The press at Oxford, as at St. Alban's, ceases.*

The Second Press

THE second press is peculiar for its short and almost unrecorded work, and for the entire absence of theology among its products. It was undoubtedly placed in St. John Street, near Merton College. At Cambridge, York, Tavistock, and Abingdon, which all had a press at about this time, all printing ceases for about forty years in the middle of the century. The Oxford books at present known are:—

1. 1517, Dec. 4.—*Tractatus super libros Posteriorum Aristotelis Walteri Burlei.* (2 copies known.)
2. 1518, May 15.—*Cum privilegio. Questiones super libros Ethicorum (Aristotelis) Ioannis Dedic.* (8 copies.)
3. 1518, June 5.—*Cum privilegio. Compendium questionum de luce et lumine.* (3 copies.)

Tractatus expositivus / super libros poster
 riorū Aristoteli: preclarissimi philosophi
 Walteri Burlei artium liberalium
 et trium philosophiarū magis
 stri meritissimi: ac in sacra
 theologia doctoris perspi
 cacissimi planissimiq;
 suis posteris Oxoniensibus admodum btāis incipit felī
 citer cum summa diligentia.
 recognitus.



FIRST PAGE OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT OXFORD AT THE SECOND PRESS
 On Dec. 4, 1517

2

IN
ADVENTVM ILLVSTRIS-
SIMI LECESTRENSIS COMITIS AD
Collegium Lincolnense.



CARMEN GRATVLATORIVM.

COmiter hoc factum est a te (Comes optime) vt istis
hospes in angustis ædibus esse velis.
Quò minor hæc domus est, bonitas tua maior habenda est,
in tenui hospitio, gratior hospes eris.
O Comes es comis, merito Comes ergò vocaris,
dux tibi sit Christus, nobilitasq; comes.
Oxonix, Patriæ, Elisæ, Atlas, Nestor, Achates,
Cresce, Vige, Persta, Viribus, Arte, Fide.

OXONIÆ
Ex Ædibus IOSEPHI BARNES
tertio Idus Ianuarij.
1585.

BRIEF ANNALS

4. 1518, June 7.—Cum privilegio. Tractatus de materia, &c. Walteri Burlei. (3 copies.)
5. 1518, June 27.—De heteroclitis nominibus, editio Roberti Whittintoni. (11 copies.)
6. 1518 ?—Prenostica Iasparis Laet. (2 copies, fragmentary.)
7. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{9}{10}$, Feb. 5.—Computus manualis ad vsum Oxoniensium (a calendarial treatise). (1 copy.)

The University Press

IN 1585, with £100 lent by the University, Joseph Barnes commenced printing; and the Oxford press has been in continuous activity ever since. His first book was Case's *Speculum moralium quaestionum*, but this was preceded by a broadside *In adventum illustrissimi Lecestrensis Comitum ad Collegium Lincolniense*: see Plate IV.

158 $\frac{5}{6}$, Jan. 10.—A Committee 'de libris imprimendis' was appointed by Convocation; a preliminary one had been formed on December 23, 1584.

1586.—An Ordinance of Star Chamber allows one press at Oxford, with one apprentice.

1612.—The sudden increase in the output of this year is only due to a number of Hooker's short treatises and other single sermons, and is devoid of real significance.

1629–31.—The University of Cambridge borrowed the Greek matrixes given by Sir Henry Savile.

1632, Nov. 12.—The first charter to Oxford which allowed printing: printed in *Early Oxford Press*, p. 281. It allows three printers, and an amplification dated March 13, 163 $\frac{2}{3}$ allows to each of the three two presses and two apprentices. The University may print any kind of book not prohibited.

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

1633.—A Committee of Convocation ‘ad audiendum, statuendum et determinandum de negotio impressorum et Præli & eorum quæ ad imprimendum pertinent,’ was appointed. Subsequent delegacies were appointed in 1653, 1662, and 1691.

163 $\frac{5}{6}$, March 3.—The royal charter to the University confirms all printing privileges, including that of printing Bibles.

1636.—Titulus xviii, sect. 5 of the University Statutes (de Typographis Universitatis) is framed: the Architypographus is here first mentioned.

163 $\frac{6}{7}$, March 12.—The University handed over to the Stationers’ Company all its rights of printing Bibles, Lily’s Grammar, &c., for three years, in consideration of receiving £200 a year. There were renewals on Aug. 12, 1639, and on Oct. 1, 1661, and Nov. 29, 1664, and Aug. 6, 1669. The last but two was due to the University threatening to take up the printing of Bibles itself, and was preceded by an agreement, whether formal or not, made in 1653 or soon after, the consideration being at the time £120 only, raised in 1661 to the original sum.

1642-45.—During these four years of the Civil War the Oxford press was very busy. The king entered Oxford on Oct. 29, 1642, a few days after the battle of Edgehill, and finally left it on April 27, 1646. During that period Oxford was the Royalist centre, and many proclamations, letters and pamphlets issued therefrom. But in 1649 the Oxford output, which had been 147 in 1642, dwindled to 7 under the Parliamentary régime.

The great fire of Oct. 6, 1644, burnt the printing office, then in Butcher Row, now Queen Street.

BRIEF ANNALS

1652-69.—There is a statement in Bigmore's *Bibliography of Printing* (ii. 104), that the University printing was carried on in the old Convocation House adjoining St. Mary's, but I have found no confirmation of this. Till 1669 the University printers used their own hired premises in the city, which were, before the Civil War, chiefly in or near Cat Street.

1658, May 14.—The first Architypographus, authorized by the Laudian statutes, was elected (Samuel Clarke, M.A.): who resigned in Dec., 1669.

1660.—The surplus Schools' money was granted by Convocation towards getting up and maintaining a 'learned Typographie.'

1660-2.—The years just before and after the Restoration were unusually prolific of books—the result of peace following after war.

About 1660 begins a long struggle between the University and the London Stationers and King's Printers about privileges, especially that of printing Bibles.

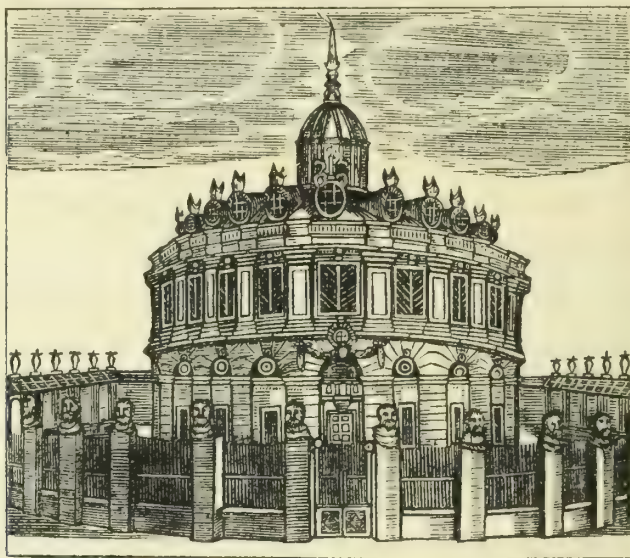
In 1665 the oldest existing English newspaper began as *The Oxford Gazette*, the Court being then at Oxford. See p. 42.

1666-72.—Dr. Fell's valuable gifts of matrixes. These were largely obtained from the Dutch, and the Burgomaster of Amsterdam presented a fount of Coptic type. The first type-founding at Oxford was about 1667. The actual founder seems to have been Peter Walpergen, a Dutchman from Batavia, who was succeeded by his son, and he by Mr. Sylvester Andrews. To Dr. Fell's encouragement was also due the fitting up of a Paper-mill at Wolvercote by Mr. George Edwards, an engraver: see 1870.

1669, Sept.—The Sheldonian Theatre was first used for printing. Archbp. Sheldon also provided that the surplus of his endowment of the Theatre should be employed for furthering

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

the Press there. The first book completely printed there was the *Epicedia Univ. Oxon. in obitum Henriettae Mariae*, see Plate V. The type foundry was at the same time moved from a house hired by Dr. Fell to the basement of the Theatre. The



The Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford

printing took place on the floor, except at the Act, when the whole area was cleared for the occasion. The basement was used as a warehouse for the Press till after 1837.

1669, Dec. 29.—Norton Bold elected Architypographus.

1671, Oct. 10.—Christopher Wase elected Architypographus (see 1691).

1671, Nov. 16.—When the Stationers' Company could not get the King's Printers to bear their share of the £200 a year due to the University, Dr. John Fell, Dean of Christ Church, the greatest benefactor and encourager of the Press since Laud, joined with Sir Leoline Jenkins, Dr. Thomas Yate, and

E P I C E D I A
U N I V E R S I T A T I S
O X O N I E N S I S,
I N
O B I T U M
A U G U S T I S S I M A E P R I N C I P I S
H E N R I E T T A E M A R I A E
R E G I N A E M A T R I S.

O X O N I I,
E T Y P O G R A P H I A S H E L D O N I A N A.
A n n o D o m i n i . M . D C L X I X .

FIRST PAGE OF THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED AT THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE
1669: ISSUED EARLY IN OCTOBER

True size of type area, $9\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in.

BRIEF ANNALS

Sir Joseph Williamson in relieving the University of the costs of working the Press, and took it on themselves, they paying £200 a year for it. This arrangement lasted till Fell's death in 1686, and the promoters spent several thousand pounds on the work.

About 1673 many of the compositors were Frenchmen, of whom — Gallot was one.

In 1675 the Bible Press began, and the first Oxford Bible and Prayer Book bear that date; but the London printers instantly imitated and undersold the Oxford editions. The difficulties became such that it was deemed desirable in 1678 to bring in some London booksellers; and Bibles between 1679 and 1691 bear the imprints of Thomas Guy, Peter Parker, the two together, and also of them in conjunction with Moses Pitt and William Leake.

In 1677 Francis Junius gave his Gothic, Runic, 'Icelandic,' and Anglo-Saxon punches.

1687.—Obadiah Walker, Master of University College, set up a Roman Catholic press in his house, Apr.—Nov. 1687, aided by a printer named Henry Cruttenden, who obtained the title of King's Printer.

1688.—The printing presses were removed from the Theatre for fear of injuring the building by their continued working. The Learned Press moved to a building at the North end of Cat Street, formerly known as Tom Pun's house, and the Bible Press to a house in St. Aldate's, but the Sheldonian imprint was still used.

The Bible Press was leased for 21 years to the Stationers' Company. After that the succession of partners (or managers or undertakers, not necessarily the same persons as the actual printers) on the Bible side in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries seems to have been (L. indicating a London book-

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

seller):—in 1715, Mark and John Baskett; 1716–41, John Baskett; 1742–4, Thomas and Robert Baskett; 1745–62, Thomas Baskett; 1762–8?, Mark Baskett; 1769–1802, T. Wright and W. Gill, but in 1783–91 at least, also William Jackson and Archibald Hamilton; 1802–8, William Dawson (L.), Thomas Bensly (L.) and Joshua Cooke; 1808–10, Dawson (L.), Bensly (L.), Cooke; 1811–7, Bensly (L.), Cooke, Samuel Collingwood, Ernest Gardner (L.), Joseph Parker; 1818–9, Cooke, Collingwood, Parker, Gardner (L.); 1820–30, Collingwood, Parker, Gardner (L.); 1831–53?, S. Collingwood, Parker (*d.* 1850), Gardner (L.), John Collingwood; 1853–?, Thomas Combe, Edward Bensley Gardner (L.), Edward Pickard Hall; Henry Latham joined in 1861–70, and John Henry Stacy in 1872–83: see the details given on pp. 31–36. During the nineteenth century the above list may be taken as giving the names of partners on the Learned side as well as the Bible side. The two Presses were finally amalgamated in 1862.

The Learned Press was leased to Bp. Fell's Executors on Apr. 26, 1688; to Messrs. Isted, Mortlock and Bellinger on Jan. 27, 169 $\frac{1}{2}$; to Messrs. Mortlock, Philips and Lownes on June 4, 1698; to Messrs. Philips, Mortlock and Andrews on Sept. 20, 1703, and Jan. 1, 170 $\frac{8}{9}$; to Messrs. Williams, Baskett and Ashurst on Jan. 2, 1711; to Messrs. Baskett, Ashurst and Gosling on June 28, 1734; and to Thomas Baskett on Sept 28, 1744 for 21 years. The above lists are not quite complete.

169 $\frac{0}{1}$, Jan. 16.—Gerard Langbaine was elected Architypographus.

1692, June 28.—Giles Thistlethwayte was elected Architypographus (see 1715).

1693.—The first Specimens of Type published in England were issued from the Sheldonian Press. Other editions came out in 1695 (two issues), 1706, 17—, 1768, 1786, 1794: see also p. 39.

ANTIQUARIUM COLLECTANEA.

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of Cruelte, Philip shortly dyed, and eche of his Sunnes reigned but a wile after hym.

Charles, the yongest Sunne of King Philip that was King of Navar, his Father lyving, had but one Doughter by his Wife Heir of Navare, that after was married to the Counte of Everus, that after was King of Navar.

Isabel, Doughter to King Philip, her 3. Brethern beyng deade with owte Issue Male, was countid the next Heire to the Kingdom of France, wher apon the Right cam to Eduarde her Sun by Eduarde the secunde her Husband.

Thomas Gray, Warden of the Castel of Couper and of Fife of the Kinge of Englandes Part in Scotland, cumming from Edwardes Coronation toward the aforefaide Castel, was layde for privile by Gualter Bickirkton, Knight of Scotlande, that had prive Intelligence when, and by what way, he could cum, and lay yn waite with 400. Menne of Armes with hym. The which thing being told to Thomas Gray at hand, that had with hym but 26. Men of Armes, wel appointid and wel horsid, causid his Varlettes to cum yn Sight behynd with a Baner, and with his smaul Band roode thorough the Rankes of Scottes by Force, and bak agayn by Force thorough them, killing dyvers of them. And then they espying Grayes Varlettes cumming toward them, fledde aile, and levyng their Horses tooke the Marrefis, or Boggles. And Thomas drave Pag 784. their Horses a way for his Pray to the Castel of Couper.

A nother tyme Alexander Frefile a Scottie, Frend to Robert Bruse, was set with in a litle of Couper Castel with an Embuschement, and causid certen of his to pille a Village ther by, so supposing to bring Thomas Gray in to a Trappe: the which hering the Cry went to Horfe to se what it was. The Embuschement seyng that, roode of Force to the very Castel Gates. Thomas seing this returnid his Horfe, and cam faire and softely thorow the Toun of Couper, and then laying Spurres to his Horfe, and rode thorough them, and got with in the Barres of the Castel, wher he founde his oune ^a Meny cumming out to help hym.

King Edward caullid a gayn Peter Gaverston, a yong Mar of Gascoyne, afore exilid by his Father; caussing Thomas Peter Gaverston maryed Johan of Acres Doughter. Erle of Lancastre, with other, to swere to the Accomplisshement of the Banisshment, and causid hym to take to Wife the Doughter of his Sister and the Erle of Glocestre, and made hym Counte of Cornewalle.

Peter Gaverston then became noble, liberal, and gentil in summe Fascions: but after ful of Pride and Disdayne, of the which the Nobilles of England tooke great Despite.

Tom. 1. Par. 2.

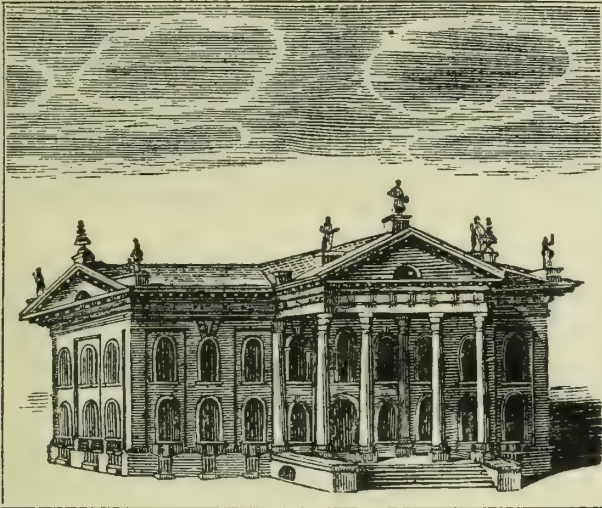
^a Sic.

Z z z

It

BRIEF ANNALS

1713, Oct. 28.—The new Clarendon Printing House (near the Sheldonian, now known as the Clarendon Building) began to be utilized, the Bible Press occupying the eastern half and the Learned Press the western half. The classical printers had returned for some months to the Sheldonian, their house in Cat Street having been cleared away for the new building. The



The Clarendon Printing House, Broad Street, Oxford

first sheet worked off was zzz of Leland's *Collectanea* on Nov. 3; see Plate VI. The Bible printing was leased for 21 years to John Williams, John Baskett, and Samuel Ashurst. The imprint 'e Theatro Sheldoniano,' or 'At the Theater,' was, however, continued sporadically till 1783! The 'Clarendon Building' was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, and was so called because it was partly built from the profits of Clarendon's *Rebellion*, of which the University possesses the perpetual copyright—a singular monopoly.

171 $\frac{4}{5}$, Jan. 19.—Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, was elected Architypographus.

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

1715, Aug. 12.—William Mussendine was elected Architypographus: he died in 1732, and the office then remained vacant for many years.

1753.—Mr. William Bowyer presented the matrixes and punches of Miss Elstob's Anglo-Saxon type, but they were not received till 1764.

1756-7.—A dispute arose about the nomination of Delegates of the Press which induced Dr. William Blackstone to investigate the statutes and condition of the Press, which he dealt with in a valuable printed *Letter to the Vice-Chancellor* (1757). He shows that the Press was at a low ebb from 1722 to 1756, but he succeeded in infusing new order and new life into it, which it has never lost.

1769.—The folio edition of the Bible issued in this year under the superintendence of Dr. Benjamin Blayney was known as the Standard Bible until 1824, when the Small Pica 8vo Reference Bible was adopted.

In the second half of the eighteenth century a house at the west end of Holywell Street was used and fitted up as an overflow of the Bible side.

1770.—As early as this there was an Oxford Bible Warehouse in Paternoster Row, London.

1785.—Lord Godolphin bequeathed £5,000 to the University, the interest to be applied for the benefit of printing and the encouragement of learning.

1805.—Earl Stanhope offered to the Press some of his 'inventions,' such as stereotyping by a plaster process (for which the sum of £4,000 was paid), an iron hand-press called the Stanhope press, and his system of logotypes and logotype cases. The first became part of the ordinary work of the Press for some years; the Stanhope presses are still in existence; but the

Κεφ. 2. ΠΡΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΟΥΣ. 421

18 παῖη τῷ νόμῳ, καὶ καυχᾶσαι ἐν Θεῷ, ¹ καὶ ^{Phil. 1. 10.}
 γινώσκεις τὸ θελημα, καὶ δοκιμάζεις τὰ δια-
 19 φέροντα, κατηχούμενος ἐκ τοῦ νόμου· πέποι-
 θάς τε σεαυτὸν ὁδηγὸν εἶναι τυφλῶν, φῶς
 20 τῶν ἐν σκότει, παιδευτὴν ἀφρόνων, διδάσκα-
 λον νηπίων, ἔχοντα τὴν μὲρφωσιν τῆς γνῶ-
 21 σews καὶ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐν τῷ νόμῳ· ὁ οὖν δι- ^{Psal. 66.}
 δάσκων ἕτερον, σεαυτὸν οὐ διδάσκεις; ὁ κη- ^{10. 20. Matt.}
 22 ρύσων μὴ κλέπτειν, κλέπτεις; ὁ λέγων μὴ ^{33. 10. 10.}
 μοιχεύειν, μοιχεύεις; ὁ βδελυσσόμενος τὰ εἴ-
 23 δωλα, ἱεροσυλεῖς: ὁς ἐν νόμῳ καυχᾶσαι, ^{1. 0. 4.}
 διὰ τῆς παραβάσεως τοῦ νόμου τὸν Θεὸν ἀτι-
 24 μάζεις; ¹¹ τὸ γὰρ ὄνημα τοῦ Θεοῦ δι' ἡμᾶς ^{1. 2 Sam. 12.}
 βλασφημεῖται ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσι, καθὼς γέγρα- ^{14. Exa. 67.}
 25 πται. Περιτομὴ μὲν γὰρ ὠφελεί, ἐὰν νόμον ^{1. Exod. 30.}
 26 πράσσης· ἐὰν δὲ παραβάτης νόμου ᾖς, ἡ περι-
 τομὴ σου ἀκροβυστία γέγονεν. ἐὰν οὖν ἡ ἀκρο-
 27 βυστία τὰ δικαιώματα τοῦ νόμου φυλάσση,
 οὐχὶ ἡ ἀκροβυστία αὐτοῦ εἰς περιτομὴν λο-
 28 γισθήσεται; καὶ κρινεῖ ἡ ἐκ φύσεως ἀκροβυ-
 στία τὸν νόμον τελοῦσα, σὲ τὸν διὰ γράμμα-
 29 τος καὶ περιτομῆς παραβάτην νόμου. ² οὐ γὰρ ^{2. 0. 7. Joh.}
 ὁ ἐν τῷ φανερῷ Ἰουδαίος ἐστίν, οὐδὲ ἡ ἐν τῷ ^{8. 30.}
 30 φανερῷ ἐν σαρκὶ περιτομή· ἀλλ' ὁ ἐν τῷ ^{Deut. 10.}
 κρυπτῷ Ἰουδαίος, καὶ περιτομὴ καρδίας ἐν ^{10. 1. 30. 0.}
 πνεύματι, οὐ γράμματι· οὐ ὁ ἔπαινος οὐκ ἐξ ^{Jer. 4. 4.}
 31 ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Τί οὖν τὸ ^{1. Phil. 3. 10.}
 32 περισσὸν τοῦ Ἰουδαίου, ἢ τίς ἡ ὠφέλεια τῆς ^{1. 1. Cor. 4. 4.}
 33 περιτομῆς; ³ πολὺν, κατὰ πάντα τρόπον. πρῶ- ^{1. 2. 18. 6. 1. 4.}
 τον μὲν γὰρ ὅτι ἐπιστεύθησαν τὰ λόγια τοῦ ^{Deut. 4. 7. 8.}
 34 Θεοῦ. ⁴ τί γὰρ, εἰ ἠπίστησάν τινες; μὴ ἡ ^{Psal. 147. 49.}
 35 ^{20.}

ρ ρ

FIRST PAGE PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

Page 421 of an edition of the New Testament in Greek, printed in 1830

BRIEF ANNALS

third device was only tried as an experiment. None of the three was strictly a new invention, and the two latter were soon given up. The Stereotype Foundry was in Holywell.

1815.—In this year a Parliamentary paper shows that during the seven preceding years the number of Bibles printed at Oxford was 460,500 ; of New Testaments, 386,000 ; of Common Prayer Books, 400,000 ; and of Catechisms, Psalters, &c., 200,000



The Clarendon Press, Walton Street, Oxford

—the total value being nearly £213,000, while the value of the non-sacred books printed during the same period was £24,000.

1830, Sept.—The new (present) Clarendon Press was opened, having cost over £30,000. Sheet 2 P of Bp. Lloyd's *Greek Testament* was the first worked off in it: see Plate VII. The architect was Daniel Robertson, but part was completed by

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

Edward Blore. The South wing has always been the Bible Press, and the North the Learned or Classical Press. The increased facilities and accommodation show themselves at once in the output, which having never been as high as a hundred a year, except in the Civil War, never falls below that total after 1830.

1836.—*The first cylinder printing machine (Lloyd's) introduced. Also the first (Dryden) steam engine was used. Mr. Joseph Castle, senior, carried out this important change, and to his talent and ingenuity the successful introduction of machine work and many other mechanical devices still in use was principally due.

1838.—*The first double-platen printing machine (Rich's) was employed.

1840-42.—The large increase of production in these years was directly due to the Tractarian movement, with its accompanying deluge of pamphlets.

1842.—In this year some genuine India Paper, of a thin, tough, and opaque character, was first used for about twenty copies of a Diamond 24mo Bible; but the present 'Oxford India Paper' (see the *New English Dictionary*, s. v. *India*), which is an attempt to rival the qualities of the other, was first used in 1875.

1853-5.—The First University Commission is responsible for the number of pamphlets and sermons which lift the total of these three years.

1860.—*The first stereotyping by the paper process: electrotyping followed in 1863.

*From October 1863, to June 1880, Messrs. Macmillan were publishers for the University, for the Learned Press. For Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., Mr. Henry Frowde has been publisher since March 1874.

BRIEF ANNALS

1867.—The *Clarendon Press Series* was started.

The Rev. Professor Bartholomew Price was appointed Secretary to the Delegates.

1870.—In this year twenty-six editions of the Bible were warehoused; in 1876, forty editions; in 1895, seventy-eight editions, and ninety editions of the Prayer Book.

*The Paper-mill at Wolvercote was purchased by the Delegates: see 1666.

1872.—*Thomas Combe died on October 29, and Professor Bartholomew Price assumed the general management of the Press on November 1.

1877, June 30.—On this day the Caxton Memorial Bible was printed at Oxford: see p. 45.

1878.—*The Oxford Binding House was removed from Garter Court, Barbican, London, to 120 Aldersgate Street, on August 7.

1880.—*The publication of the learned books was transferred from Messrs. Macmillan to Mr. Henry Frowde.

Mr. Charles Edward Doble was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Delegates, a position which he still holds.

1881.—*The Revised New Testament was published on May 17, and upwards of a million Oxford copies were sold on the first day.

1882.—*The *New English Dictionary on historical principles*, estimated to make 13,000 pages in ten volumes, was begun.

1883.—The Bible and Learned Presses were united under the management of Mr. Horace Hart, the present Controller of the Press. In that year he had 278 employés under him; in 1894, 550; in 1900, 650.

*The London Publishing business was removed from 7 Paternoster Row to Amen Corner, on September 29.

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

1884.—Mr. Philip Lyttelton Gell was appointed Secretary to the Delegates.

1885.—*The Revised Version of the Old Testament was published on May 19. The Revised Apocrypha followed in November, 1895.

*The photo-mechanical department was established.

1886.—*An extensive purchase of copper drives or matrixes (for thirty founts of Roman and thirty founts of Italic type) was made from various continental type-foundries, at the instance of Professor Jowett, then Vice-Chancellor.

1896.—*A New York Publishing Branch was established.

1898.—Dr. Bartholomew Price died December 29.

Mr. Charles Cannan was appointed Secretary to the Delegates in October.

1900.—*The series of Oxford Classical Texts was commenced.

Oxford Printers and Publishers

THE following list contains all the printers and publishers whose names appear in imprints or directories as *living in Oxford*. Those who were at any time partners or managers of the Clarendon Press (some of whom lived in London), and the Architypographi, have their names printed in small capitals. Up to 1800 it is possible to mark with Pr., Un., or Bib. those who were at some time *Printers* only, *University* printers only, or attached as partners or managers to the *Bible side* of the University Press. But the assignment of these marks and of the limiting dates must, in a first list of this kind, be tentative and subject to correction.

The University Press so entirely dominates the field in the earlier period, that as late as 1714 Bagford was able to assert that Leonard Lichfield was at that time 'the only printer remaining that keeps a printing house independent of the University.' In the nineteenth century the proportion of 'independent' books, in this sense, may be estimated as rising from five to twenty per cent. of the whole output.

Sequence of some University Imprints

Oxoniae, '1468'-1480.

Oxoniis, 1479.

In alma universitate Oxon̄., 1481.

In alma universitate Oxoniae, 1485.

In academia Oxoniae, 1517.

In celeberrima universitate Oxoniensi, 1518-9.

Oxoniae, 1518. _____

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

Oxoniae or Oxonii (the former more usual till 1670, the latter after the Sheldonian Press was established). Before the Civil War common expressions are 'ex officina . . .', 'excudebat . . .', 'typis . . .'.

'Oxford', 'At Oxford' (the former common at all times).

Rhydychen (for Welsh books, at all times from 1595).

Bellositi Dobunorum occurs in 1628, 1662, and 1663.

E typographia Sheldoniana occurs on the first book printed at the Sheldonian in 1669, but not again.

E theatro *or* typographeo Sheldoniano ('At the Theatre,' &c.) is the common imprint from 1669 to 1713, and in lessening degree to 1783.

E typographeo *or* prelo Clarendoniano (*or* Academico) is found at all times from 1713: with 'at the Clarendon (*or* University) Press.'

Oxford Printers and Publishers

Theodoricus Rood of Cologne, 1481-5.

Thomas Hunte, 1485.

Georgius Castellanus, 1506.

Johannes Scolar, 1518.

Carolus Kyrfoth, 1519.

Un. Pr. Barnes, Joseph, 1585-1617.

Wright, Richard, 1591.

Un. Pr. Wrench, William, 161 $\frac{6}{7}$ -161 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Un. Pr. Lichfield, John, 1617-35.

Un. Pr. Short, James, 1618-24.

Jackson, Simon, 1618.

OXFORD PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

- Spier, William, 1619.
Cripps, Henry, 1620-58.
Davis, William, 1622-40.
Un. Pr. Turner, William, 1624-40.
Huggins, Thomas, 1625-36.
Peerse, Elias, 1625-39.
Curteyne, Henry, 1625-41.
Forrest, Edward, 1625-60.
Butler, Thomas, 1628.
Webbe, William, 1628-44.
Bowman, Francis, 1634-40.
Un. Pr. Lichfield, Leonard, 1635-58.
Allam, Thomas, 1636-9.
Wilmot, John, 1637-8.
Adams, J., 1637.
Godwin, Joseph, 1637-40.
Allam, John, 1638.
Robinson, Thomas, 1639-40.
Hunt, Matthew, 1639-40.
Young, Robert, 1640.
Wilkins, Timothy, 1640.

(The Civil War.)

- Un. Pr. Hall, Henry, 1642-79 ?.
Davis, Richard, 1646-88.
Pr. Harris, John, 1647.
Pr. Hills, H., 1647.
Curteyne, Alice, 1650.
Royston, R., 1651.
Robinson, Thomas, 1651-8.
Pr. W., R., 1651-8.
Pr. Godwin, Joseph, 1651-67.
Blagrave, Robert, 1656-61.

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

Pr. Lichfield, Anne, widow of L. L., sen., 1657-69.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, Architypographus, 1658-69.

Pr. Hall, William, 1658-72.

Pr. Lichfield, Leonard, jun., 1658-86.

Forrest, John, 1660.

Pocock, Samuel, 1661.

Thorne, E., 1663.

Gascoigne, R., 1665.

Nott, W., 1665.

Wilmot, John, 1665 (see 1708).

Crosley, John, 1665-1703.

Oxlad, Francis, sen., 1667.

Oxlad, Francis, jun., 1667.

Bowman, F., 1668.

(The Sheldonian Press began, 1669.)

Bennet, Thomas, 1669.

BOLD, NORTON, Architypographus, 1669-71.

Gilbert, Thomas, 1669-77.

Curteyne, Amos, 1670-83.

Hall, John, 1670 ?-1708 ?.

WASE, CHRISTOPHER, Architypographus, 1671-91.

Bowman, Thomas, 1672-8.

Adams, J., 1673.

Downing, W., 1673.

Gallot, —, 1673.

Colley, John, 1676.

Bartlett, Thomas, 1677.

Waver, —, 1677.

Beckford, widow, 1681.

Good, James, 1681.

Kunholt, Gabriel, 1681.

A., T., 1682.

*[London Publishers of Oxford Bibles
at this period:—*

GUY, THOMAS, 1679-91.

PARKER, PETER, 1679-86.

PITT, MOSES, 1679-83.

LEAKE, WILL., 1679-82.

Ann Leake in 1683.]

OXFORD PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

- Forrest, Edward, 1682.
- Pr. Lichfield, J., 1682-4.
Fickus, John, 1682-6.
Duffield, Edmund, 1683.
- Pr. Cruttenden, Henry, 1683-91.
Pendlebury, Adam, 1684.
Sherlock, Richard, 1684.
Tailer, Thomas, 1684-91.
Cox, Nicholas, 1685.
Hart, William, 1686.
Walker, Obadiah, Master of University College, 1687
(partly at a private press in his College).
Chiswell, Richard, 1688.
Howell, John, 1688-95.
Clements, Henry, 1688-1713 (perhaps in London, after
1697).
- Pr. Lichfield, Leonard, 1689-1749.
LANGBAIN, GERARD, Architypographus, 1691-2.
THISTLETHWAYT, GILES, Architypographus, 1692-1715.
Peisley, Antony, 1692-1725.
Elliott, Robert, 1693-6.
Corbet, Thomas, 1694.
Goodwin, John, 1694.
West, George, died in 1695.
Bush, Edmund, 1696-1705.
Skinner, Edward, 1697.
Howell, Mary, 1698.
Wooden, John, 1698.
Gillyflower, M., 1700.
Jones, John, 1702.
Stephens, John, 1704-9.
Wilmot, John, 1708-18 (see 1665).

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

- Whistler, Edward, 1710-8.
Pr. Rance, John, 1712-19.
(The Clarendon Building used, 1713-1830.)
Pr. Clarke, John, died in 1714.
Fletcher, Stephen, 1714-26.
HEARNE, THOMAS, Architypographus, Jan.—Aug.
1715.
MUSSENDINE, WILLIAM, Architypographus, 1715-32.
Un. Pr. Bib. BASKETT, MARK, 1715.
Un. Pr. Bib. BASKETT, JOHN, 1715-42.
Pr. Wood, Thomas, 1715-42.
Richardson, Stephen, 1715-55.
Fyndal, —, 1716.
Wilmot, Samuel, 1717-33.
Kibblewhite, Stephen, 1723.
Pr. Combes, Charles, sen., 1723-8.
Clements, Richard, 1725-56.
Wells, William, 1729-32.
Fletcher, widow Mary, 1729-51.
Pr. Combes, Charles, jun., died in 1736.
Fletcher, James, 1738-81 (*d.* 1795).
Un. Pr. Bib. BASKETT, ROBERT, 1742-4.
Un. Pr. Bib. BASKETT, THOMAS, 1742-62.
Wilmot, L., 1741.
Parker, Sackville, 1745-1781 (*d.* 1796).
Hayes, William, 1748.
Pr. Richardson, Thomas, 1749.
Barrett, J., 1751-2.
Un. Pr. Bib. JACKSON, WILLIAM, 1754-91 (founder of the *Oxford
Journal* in 1754: *d.* 1795).
Prince, Daniel, 1755-91 (*d.* 1796).
Un. Pr. Bib. BASKETT, MARK, 1762-5.

OXFORD PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

- (Baskerville, John, 1763.)
- Un. Pr. Bib. WRIGHT, T., 1769-1801.
- Un. Pr. Bib. GILL, W., 1770-1801.
Bliss, —, 1771-4.
Robinson, G., 1772.
Lister, J., 1772-3.
Fletcher, James, jun., 1775-96 (*d.* 1798).
Richardson, Zaccheus, son of Stephen, died in 1778.
- Un. Pr. Bib. COOKE, JOSHUA, 1779-1814.
- Un. Pr. Bib. HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD, 1783-91.
Merrick, —, 1790.
Palmer, —, 1790.
- Un. Pr. Bib. PARKER, JOSEPH, 1790-1831.
Bliss, R., 1795.
Hanwell, W., 1795-1805.
- Un. Pr. Bib. DAWSON, WILLIAM (& Co.), 1796-1809.
Hill, William (Dr. White's press), 1798.
- Pr. Slatter, R., 1798-1823.
Hughes, —, 1802.
King, —, 1802.
BENSLEY, THOMAS (of London), 1798-1811 at least.
Munday, Joseph, 1802-33 (J. Munday & Son from 1825).
COLLINGWOOD, SAMUEL (and JOHN), 1803-39.
Bliss, Nathaniel, 1807-20.
Bliss, M., 1809.
Bliss, Robert, 1809.
Bartlett, J., 1809-20.
Jones, Mrs. —, 1810-5.
Grosvenor, J., 1810-23.
Hall, W., 1810-24.
GARDNER, EDWARD BENSLEY (of London), 1811-73.
Newman, —, 1812-4.

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Baxter, William, 1812-66 ?.

Sabin, —, 1815-45 ?.

Winterborne, 1815-45 ?.

Pearson, R., 1817-24.

Bartlett, Thomas, 1818-35.

Vincent, Joseph, 1819-74. (The name has been carried on ever since, but the business has been practically managed by William Alder Vincent from 1871 to 1898, and since then by Cyril, Louis and Frederick Vincent, sons of W. A. Vincent.)

Williams, Ann, 1820.

Hinton, I. T., 1821-5.

Talboys, David Alphonso, 1821-41.

Ham, Joseph, 1821-46.

Weatherstone, E., 1824.

Wheeler, J. L., 1824-34.

Trash, Frederick, 1824-50 (see 1851).

Slatter, Henry, 1824-51.

Goodden, C., 1826.

Cooke, Henry, 1828-46 ? (Cooke & Co. in 1851).

Holder, Henry, 1829-51.

Hall, Henry, 1829-53.

(The Clarendon Press, in Walton Street, from 1830.)

Faulkner, Joseph, 1830-5.

King, William, 1830-9.

Browne, —, 1830-41.

Harbridge, W., 1832-43.

Parker, John Henry, 1832-62.

Graham, William, 1833-55.

Turner, R. V., 1834-5.

Munday, Joseph, jun., 1834-41.

Collingwood, W., 1838.

COMBE, THOMAS, 1838-72.

OXFORD PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

- Ryman, James, 1839.
HALL, EDWARD PICKARD, 1839-83.
Alden, Henry, 1839-75.
Shrimpton, Ingram, 1840-60.
Dewe, J., 1841.
Dewe, R., 1841.
Macpherson, Francis, 1842-54.
Oxford Chronicle Office, 1845-1900 (the *Chronicle* began in 1837).
Emberlin, William, 1846.
Westbrook, Stephen, 1846.
Morris, Edward Webster, 1846-64.
Hall, Thomas, 1846-? (from 1867 Thomas Hall & Son, a name still carried on, 1903).
Masson, Alexander Ambrose (Oxford and Littlemore), 1847-54.
Plowman, Joseph, 1847-55.
Spiers, E. T., 1848-50.
Musgrove, John, 1848-51.
Laycock, T., 1849.
Richards, Charles, 1849-52.
Sumersford, Henry, 1851.
Trash and Albin, 1851.
WRIGHT, JAMES, 1851-61.
Shrimpton, Thomas A., and George, 1851-82.
Ladd, Henry, 1853.
Gardiner, William, 1854.
Burrough, —, 1855-6.
Spiers & Son, 1855-6.
Hammans, H., 1855-63.
Spackman, H., 1855-73.
Bowden, W. R., 1855-95.
Parker, James, 1855-1900 (from 1866 J. Parker & Co.).

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- Slatter & Rose, 1855-1900.
Groom, H. & W., 1857.
Mansell, W., 1858.
LATHAM, HENRY, 1861-70.
Salmon, James, 1861-1900 (from 1890 Salmon & Co.).
Morris, E. W., 1864.
Bartlett, R. H., 1867.
Sumersford, T., 1867.
Holder, Henry, 1867-9.
Groom, H., 1867-70.
Whitman, Charles, 1867-74.
Lowndes, J., 1867-75.
Baxter, Miss, 1867-1900 (S. & E. Baxter, E. Baxter, Misses
Baxter: from 1895 Baxter's Press).
Morris, E. W., jun., 1867-1900.
Mowbray, A. R., 1867-1900 (from 1884 Mowbray & Co.).
Rippon, G., 1868-1900 (from 1881 the *Oxford Times*
Company: the *Times* began in 1862).
Brazier, Henry Sidney, 1869.
Reid, George, 1869-84 (Reid & Co. in 1884).
Gilder, Richard, 1869-90.
Salmon, Mrs., 1871-80.
Thornton, James, 1871-82.
Upstone & Doe, 1871-1900 (from 1890 Upstone & Son:
E. B. Doe printed on his own account from 1890).
Mathews, M. A., 1872.
STACY, JOHN HENRY, 1872-83.
Holy Rood Society, 1872-86.
Bowden, J. J., 1874.
Coles, James, 1874-90.
Daniel, Rev. Charles Henry Olive, 1874-1900 (a private
Press at Worcester House: see the London *Times*,
Feb. 20, 1902, in Lit. Suppl.).

OXFORD PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

- Oliver, John, 1874-1900.
Alden, Edw. C., 1876-1900 (from 1884 Alden & Co.).
Rivingtons, Messrs., 1877-?.
Blackwell, B. H., 1879-1900.
Taunt, H. W., & Co., 1879-1900.
Wheeler, W. H., 1880.
Phipps, G., 1880-1900.
HART, HORACE, 1883-1900 (Controller of the Clarendon Press).
Nix (Gilder & Nix), 1884.
Young, A. J., 1884.
Beesley, Harry, 1884-1900 (in 1900 H. Beesley & Son).
Gatchfield, W. J., 1884-1900.
Rowbottom & Son, 1886-92.
Bridge & Co., 1888-1900.
Bird, J., 1890-95.
Sheppard, George, 1891-1900.
Bryan, G., & Co., 1892-1900 (late Rowbottom & Son).
Green, William, 1895-1900.
Burrows, H., & Doe, T. R., 1898-1900.
Stead & Brayne, 1900.

Incidents and Curiosities

I. *The question of the '1468' book: see Plate II.*

IN 1664 one Richard Atkyns, of Balliol College, Oxford, a Gloucestershire gentleman of some position, wrote a book to prove that the prerogative of printing belonged to the King, and introduced a clumsily forged tale about Oxford to prove his point. Archbishop Bourchier is stated to have induced Henry VI to procure some Haarlem printers and thus introduce the art into England as early as 1468. Only Frederick Corsellis could be prevailed upon to accept the offer, and he was privily taken to Oxford, and printed a Latin Commentary by St. Jerome (really by Rufinus of Aquileia) on the Apostles' Creed.

The whole fable breaks down on investigation, but the book remains, bearing a place and date, Oxford, 'M. cccc. lxxvij.' But in 1468 only Germany, Italy, and Switzerland possessed the art of printing: and the next Oxford book came out in 1479. It is therefore generally supposed that an 'x' has been omitted, by accident or design, in the date, and all the leading bibliographers have accepted this explanation. It may, however, still be interesting to have the question briefly posed.

The book bears signatures, which are first found elsewhere in 1472 at Cologne. Signatures, however, occur in manuscripts from the earliest dates. Some one had to invent the method of printing them, not, as in MSS., at the extreme edge, where they might be cut off by the binder, but, as the new art required, close to the letterpress. Sporadically the Cologne printer at Oxford might have lighted on the idea, and tried it. It was a mere question of shifting the signatures to the only position where they could be printed.

Scientifically observed, the book fits into its place, just before the 1479 book. There are no doubt signs of progress which lead

INCIDENTS AND CURIOSITIES

from the first book to the second. But if the type were laid aside for ten years, we should not expect to find the full progress which would mark an ordinary decade occupied with printing. As a fact, the first book is uneven at the right-hand edge of the letterpress, it starts printing on a 1 (not a 2), it exhibits a peculiar misuse of H and Q, and was printed page by page (not two pages at a time). In all these points it is a contrast to the second and succeeding books, and marks a greater advance than might be expected in a single year.

The mistake of date is common. This kind of error is found in several other early books: but it may be doubted whether any case exists of a dozen copies of a book with such an error not corrected in any one single copy with a pen. For instance, the bad grammar of the colophon of the *Aegidius* (Oxford, 1480) is in every known case corrected in ink. In no copy of the *Jerome* was the date even marked as dubious in early times.

The arguments from the type used and from the books found bound with the *Jerome* are at present inconclusive. But the fact remains that the greater the bibliographer the more certain he is that the true date is 1478.

II. *Specimens of Oxford type in 1629.*

An early specimen of type would not naturally be incorporated in a treatise on the Art of Oratory. But the mediaeval and scholastic love for minute logical subdivision was quite equal to this task. Charles Butler, in his *Oratoriæ Libri duo*, printed at Oxford in 1629 and 1633, successfully accomplishes it. He divides speech into Words and Sentences. A universal characteristic of a sentence is Difference (*Distinctio*), which may be a difference in punctuation or in letters. Difference in letters varies according to their kind (Roman or Italic) or their shape

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(capital letters or small [lower-case] letters). It is in a note on the kind of letters that Butler states that they are distinguished by body (*corporum proceritate*), which is either 'Primier [Long Primer], Pique [Small Pica], English, Great Primier, Double Pique, Double English, or Canon' the largest: and beneath Primier, Brevier, and, smallest of all, Nonpareil. Of these he gives a word or two in the actual type mentioned, as well as English Roman, English Italic, and English English.

III. *The Editio Princeps of the Epistle of Barnabas in Greek, 1643.*

Habent sua fata libelli! The earliest published edition of Barnabas is that of Menard (Paris, 1645), but before this Isaac Voss and Archbishop Ussher had collaborated and printed an edition at Oxford, which consisted of a learned preface by Ussher and the text in Greek (so far as it was known to exist) and Latin. This was in 1642, and the sheets waited until the Epistles of Ignatius and Polycarp were ready which were to precede Barnabas in the combined edition in contemplation.

One copy of this triple issue, put together as far as p. 270 (sign. K K 4), and containing Ignatius, Polycarp, and *part* of Barnabas, was observed to have an error. The printer, when he had printed one side (containing four pages) of the sheet E, should have turned the sheet over and put it beneath another press to have the other four pages impressed. Accidentally, however, he not only inverted, but also turned the sheet *round*, so that when (thus printed) it was *folded* the pages all came wrong in one part of the sheet. This seems to have been discovered, and the imperfect copy was thrown aside, and probably taken home by the printer or compositor. The other copies quietly waited in the warehouse in what is now known

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as Queen Street. But on Sunday, October 6, 1644, a disastrous fire broke out in George Street, 'occasioned,' according to Wood, 'by a foot-soldier's roasting a pig which he had then stolen.' The soldier seems to have anticipated Lamb's Dissertation on Roast Pig by at least a century, but in this case the fire soon grew out of hand, and devastated almost everything between George Street and St. Aldate's Church, except St. Mary's College, which was built of stone. The whole of the printing establishment of Leonard Lichfield (the University printer) in Queen Street was burnt, and the entire stock of Ussher's book perished. The rejected imperfect copy is the sole but sufficient representative of the claim of Oxford to have first printed the Epistle of St. Barnabas in Greek. And what seemed destruction proved to be as a fact the condition of safety.

IV. *Clarendon Press Keepsakes, 1640.*

It has long been a custom at the Press to print memorials or keepsakes to commemorate the presence of visitors. The earliest known bears the name of Thomas Marshall (afterwards Rector of Lincoln College and a well-known Orientalist), dated Sept. 30, 1640, just before he matriculated. The next is one of 1690. In 1696 the form used commemorated Corsellis bringing the art of printing to Oxford in 1459! By 1722 this fable has gone, and 1471 is mentioned as the date of the first English printing, in London. At this time a small fee to the printers at work was sufficient to produce a little memento with the name of the visitor, the date, and an ornamental border, as is described in Mrs. Danvers' *Academia* (1691).

The first of a more distinguished kind is that which commemorates the visit of 'John Adolph Prince of Saxe Gotha' on March 19, 174 $\frac{1}{2}$, on which error is triumphant, for the first

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

printing in England is assigned to 1447! Among later ones may be noticed the memorials of the visits of the Duchess of Kent and her daughter (afterwards Queen Victoria) on Nov. 8, 1832 (printed on silk, in pink or white), and of Queen Adelaide on Oct. 20, 1835 (also on silk). The last two of all record the presence of H.R.H. the Princess Alice of Albany on June 23, 1903, and of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador, on Oct. 26 in the same year.

V. *The London Gazette.*

The King and Court came to Oxford on Sept. 25, 1665, in preparation for the Session of Parliament held there, Oct. 9–Oct. 31. But as the plague still raged in London, the Court remained when the Parliament had been prorogued, and the King did not leave until Jan. 27, 166 $\frac{5}{6}$. In the meantime he wisely determined to institute an official Gazette, which should contain all appointments, with court and general news. Accordingly, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, came out '*The Oxford Gazette*, Numb. 1. Published by Authority,' containing news from Nov. 7 on a single leaf, with the colophon, 'Oxford, printed by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the University, 1665,' but no other date. Number 21 (Jan. 22–25, 1665) was the last printed at Oxford. Ever since that date the Gazette has been printed in London, but the title of *Oxford Gazette* was retained for two more numbers, and the first which bears the title *The London Gazette* is the 24th (Feb. 1–5, 166 $\frac{5}{6}$). The Gazettes, therefore, which bear an Oxford title exactly make up signatures A–Z, each a single folio leaf in double columns.

The *London Gazette* of Dec. 1, 1903, bears the number 27621, so that Oxford has the honour of having initiated the oldest newspaper still existing in England.

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VI. *Oxford Almanacks*, 1674.

The year 1674 saw the beginning of the splendid series of Oxford Sheet Almanacks. The reduced illustration of the large engraved sheet then issued (see Plate I) will give some idea of the design of these sheets, which was to combine an academical calendar and list of the chief officers of the University, with an engraving either of an allegorical or emblematic nature (1674-1722, 1754-5), or of a view of some part of Oxford—a design adhered to up to the present day. The only gap in the set is in 1675, when no sheet was issued.

The right to print almanacks was a monopoly of members of the London Stationers' Company from Queen Elizabeth's time, until Charles I in 1635 made Oxford a co-monopolist. As soon, however, as the Oxford printers began to exercise their right (in 1637), the Stationers' Company hastily bought the privilege from them by an annual payment—an arrangement which lasted till the Restoration. Thereafter, until 1834, there was a tax on sheet almanacks, which rose from 2*d.* to 4*d.* in 1781, and to 15*d.* before it was wholly abolished in 1834 (4 & 5, Will. 4, cap. 57). It was probably on account of this tax and the tax on paper that an attempt was made to evade it by printing the almanacks *on silk*, of which examples are found between 1676 and 1776. In 1775 the Court of Common Pleas decided that there was no monopoly in almanacks, and Oxford was granted (in 1781) £500 a year in compensation for the loss occasioned by the decision.

The 1674 sheet is the largest and finest of all, being four sheets conjoined, measuring in all 39 in. by 30 in. In subsequent issues we almost always find the engraved picture or view at the top and the almanack in the lower part. The emblematic pictures were generally on an Italian model, but the designer

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found it difficult in Jacobite Oxford to avoid exciting suspicion of a hidden political meaning, as in 1706, 1711, 1712, and 1754. In 1723 began the fine series of illustrations of Oxford topography, and so great was the demand for these almanacks that from as early as 1703 till 1767 two plates had to be engraved. J. M. W. Turner contributed the designs for 1799, 1801-2, 1804-8, 1810, and 1811, the chief earlier artists having been Michael Burghers and George Vertue.

VII. *The Corpus Statutorum Universitatis*, 1768.

The Laudian Code of Statutes issued in 1634 was believed to be unalterable by any action of the University, and in the eighteenth century was found to be a grievous burden, owing to the complete change of manners and life since the Civil War. The original printed copies of the Code contained only the draft Statutes, and the complete Statutes were only found in the printed draft as corrected and supplemented by hand in certain copies in 1636. It was obviously desirable that there should be a reprint of the authentic Code, and in 1768 a fine quarto volume was issued from the Clarendon Press, containing the Laudian enactments with some minor changes and additions, bringing it up to date. The curiosity about the book is that it is still going on, the Addenda having at present (1903) reached p. 1,084. This is surely a rare example of a book (not a periodical or serial) continuing for one hundred and thirty-five years, 'necdum finitus.'

A collation of this remarkable book, so far as collation is possible, may be interesting :—

Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis (Oxf. 1768, 4°).

Pp. [32]+205+[1]+(Appendix Statutorum) 89+[1]
+[one leaf bearing on the recto 'Addenda' and 'Corri-
genda']+[one leaf bearing on the recto (marked

INCIDENTS AND CURIOSITIES

p. 91) 'Supplementum . . .' and on the verso 'Corrigenda . . .'].

— *Addenda ad Corpus Statutorum* (Oxf. 1800, 4°). Pp. 33 + [1].

— — *Addenda ad Corpus Statutorum* (Oxf. 1825, 4°). Pp. [4] + '91' to '226' + (Elenchus Titulorum) [20] + (Index alphabeticus) [8]. This is in effect a second edition of the *Addenda* above.

This 1825 *Addenda* is followed by a series of separate issues of statutes or groups of statutes, nominally paged from 227 to 790. There are a few weird signatures in the earlier part (see pp. 227, 229, 235, 343, 351, 359), but between pp. 362 and 375 there is a general flounder both of pagination and signatures. In ordinary copies one may also expect sixteen pages between pp. 319 and 320, and twelve between 321 and 322, and so on. Again, p. 657 is double, and pp. 662, 671, 678, 700, 713, 718, 723, 726, 727, 738, 745, 762, 763, 764, 785. But if ever the reader reaches p. 790 he may safely say that the first part of the second edition of the *Addenda* has reached its termination.

— — — *Addenda ad Corpus Statutorum*. Pars II ab anno 1870 (Oxf., no date, large quarto). Pp. [2] + '791' to '1084,' still (1903) in progress.

Νικῆ δ' ὁ πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος δραμών.

VIII. *The Caxton Memorial Bible*, 1877.

The Caxton Exhibition was opened on June 30, 1877, with a speech from Mr. W. E. Gladstone. The list of Bibles in the Exhibition was headed by the first Bible printed (1450-5?),

A CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING

and ended with one printed and bound within the twelve hours which preceded Mr. Gladstone's speech.

The printing at Oxford actually began at two on that morning, from movable type which had not been used for some years. Exactly one hundred copies (each containing 1,052 pages) were printed, and numbered consecutively; the sheets were artificially dried and sent up to London by the nine o'clock morning express. They were at once bound at the Oxford University Press Bindery in London, in turkey morocco, with gold lettering and the arms of the University on the side, and a parcel containing ten copies was taken to the Exhibition by two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Gladstone considered that this feat might be called 'the climax and consummation of printing.' The credit for the scheme may be divided between Mr. Henry Stevens of Vermont, who suggested it, Mr. Henry Frowde, on whom the burden of the special arrangements fell, and Professor Bartholomew Price, who decided that the idea could be carried out.

IX. *The Golden Gospel*, 1881.

It is seldom that even a privately printed edition or issue consists of three copies only. In 1881, Major Gibbes Rigaud, desiring to benefit a lady with failing sight, experimented with various colours and types in order to ascertain what combination of the two could be read most easily and with least strain to the eyes by persons in that condition. He found that the glint of 'Franklin' type (a heavy-faced double-pica without serifs) printed in dull gold letters on a dark olive-green background best fulfilled the required conditions, and arranged with the Press to have the Gospel of St. John so printed. This was done at the close of 1881, and only the copy supplied to the

INCIDENTS AND CURIOSITIES

lady at Sandgate and two others, one reserved by one of the partners of the Press and one by the Press itself, were produced. The first is lost, and the one remaining exemplar outside the Press deserves to rank as a curiosity, being a representative of the most restricted issue and actually the rarest book ever produced at Oxford since the fifteenth century.

The title is '*The Gospel according to St. John.* [University arms.] Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 1881,' large octavo.

Statistics

THE following figures give the total and average output of the Oxford press in successive decades and half-centuries, and taken in connexion with the details to be obtained by inspection of the Chart, will supply the chief facts about the productiveness of Oxford as a place of printing, so far as they can be expressed in figures. If allowance be made for books not yet recorded in my lists or not here registered, the whole number of books printed at Oxford may be estimated at nearly twenty thousand.

| | Total number of books produced. | Average per year. | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| '1468,' 1479-1486 | 15 | 2 | } '1468'-1600. Total 148. |
| 1517-1519 | 7 | 2 | |
| 1585-1590 | 50 | 8 | |
| 1591-1600 | 76 | 8 | |
| 1601-1610 | 97 | 10 | } 1601-1650. Total 1161. Average 23 per year. |
| 1611-1620 | 134 | 13 | |
| 1621-1630 | 135 | 14 | |
| 1631-1640 | 248 | 25 | |
| 1641-1650 | 547 | 55 | |
| 1651-1660 | 296 | 30 | } 1651-1700. Total 1428. Average 29 per year. |
| 1661-1670 | 282 | 28 | |
| 1671-1680 | 323 | 32 | |
| 1681-1690 | 294 | 29 | |
| 1691-1700 | 233 | 23 | |
| 1701-1710 | 284 | 28 | } 1701-1750. Total 1108. Average 22 per year. |
| 1711-1720 | 266 | 27 | |
| 1721-1730 | 207 | 21 | |
| 1731-1740 | 155 | 16 | |
| 1741-1750 | 196 | 20 | |

CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING: STATISTICS

| | Total number of books produced. | Average per year. | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1751-1760 | 267 | 27 | } | 1751-1800. |
| 1761-1770 | 270 | 27 | | |
| 1771-1780 | 263 | 26 | | |
| 1781-1790 | 251 | 25 | | |
| 1791-1800 | 314 | 31 | | |
| | | | | Total 1365. |
| | | | | Average 27 per year. |
| 1801-1810 | 462 | 46 | } | 1801-1850. |
| 1811-1820 | 616 | 62 | | |
| 1821-1830 | 874 | 87 | | |
| 1831-1840 | 1141 | 114 | | |
| 1841-1850 | 1356 | 136 | | |
| | | | | Total 4449. |
| | | | | Average 89 per year. |
| 1851-1860 | 1485 | 149 | } | 1851-1900. |
| 1861-1870 | 1531 | 153 | | |
| 1871-1880 | 1952 | 196 | | |
| 1881-1890 | 2126 | 213 | | |
| 1891-1900 | 2722 | 272 | | |
| | | | | Total 9816. |
| | | | | Average 196 per year. |

| | Total number of books produced. | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| '1468'-1600 | 148 | } |
| 1601-1650 | 1161 | |
| 1651-1700 | 1428 | |
| 1701-1750 | 1108 | |
| 1751-1800 | 1365 | |
| 1801-1850 | 4449 | |
| 1851-1900 | 9816 | |
| | | Total 19475. |

CHART OF OXFORD PRINTING : STATISTICS

First occurrences of unusual type, &c., at Oxford.

(Notes marked * kindly supplied by Mr. Horace Hart.)

- First woodcut border used in England : Oxford, 1481.
- First use of Greek type, 1586.
- First use of Hebrew type, 1596 ; the first Hebrew book in Hebrew type, 1655.
- First use of Arabic type, 1648.
- First use of Anglo-Saxon type, 1659.
- First use of Music type, 1660.
- First use of Syriac, 1661.
- First Armenian type acquired, 1667.
- First Coptic type acquired, 1667.
- First Samaritan type acquired, 1667.
- First Slavonic type acquired, 1667.
- First Runic type acquired, 1677.
- First Gothic type acquired, 1677.
- First Icelandic type acquired, 1677.
- First Ethiopic type acquired before 1693.
- *First use of Etruscan type, 1738.
- First use of Sanskrit type, 1840.
- *First Chinese type acquired, 1858.
- *First Gurumukhi type acquired, 1876.
- *First Pahlavi type acquired, 1883.
- *First Tibetan type acquired, 1884.
- *First Zend type acquired, 1884.
- *First Bengali type acquired, 1888.
- *First Russian type acquired, 1888.
- *First Tamil type acquired, 1889.
- *First Burmese type acquired, 1890.
- *Type of Hieroglyphics (Lepsius) acquired, 1900.

Explanation of the Chart

THE Chart is intended to exhibit the number of books printed or published at Oxford, both average and actual, up to the year 1900 inclusive, and to distinguish in each year the number of theological, of classical or learned, and of miscellaneous books. The principles of construction have been as follows :—

The lines on the Chart indicate by upward direction an increase of output, and by direction from left to right chronological sequence from year to year.

As far as the records make it possible, every book, pamphlet, or report which contains more than four pages, has been included, but see the statement about Bibles in the Preface. Works consisting of more than one volume are counted as more than one book, the general test in such a case being the number of separate title-pages.

The shaded part bounded by a continuous black line indicates at each year the average product of that year and the year preceding and the year following. The output of a particular year represents work of the one before as well as of the one in question, and much work goes on which is not published until the next year. Up to 1752 the year is necessarily counted as beginning on March 25.

The broken black line indicates the actual product of each year.

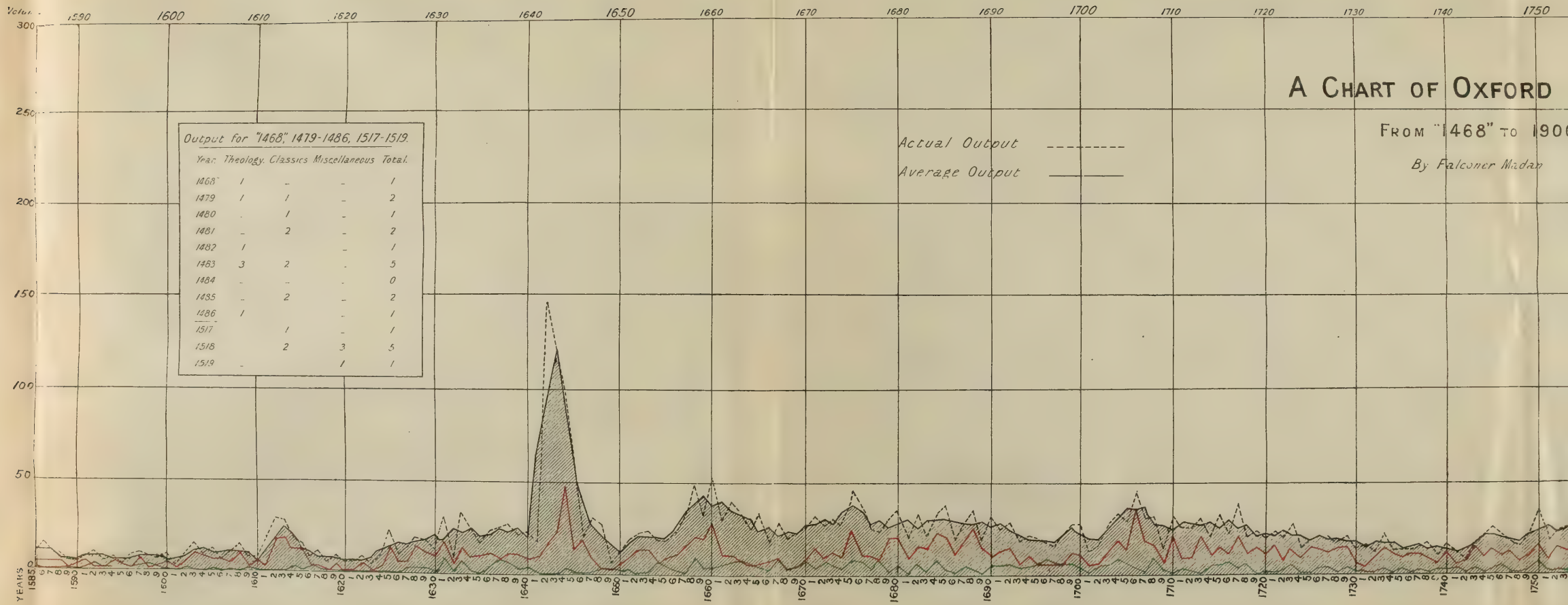
The *red* line indicates the number of *theological* books, reckoned from the base line, for each year. These include controversial pamphlets, but not Eastern religions.

The *green* line indicates the actual output of *classical* or learned books, reckoned from the base line. These comprise Latin books on classical logic, rhetoric or philosophy, as well as classical authors, translations or commentaries on them, and books on classical archaeology. Also books in Eastern languages or translations of them (except Hebrew) are included. But modern Latin compositions, or books *on* Oriental authors, are excluded. The idea has been to show the extent of what may be called learned literature, other than theological.

The *miscellaneous* can be calculated, as being the remainder of the output, when the theological and classical books are deducted. The only deliberate omissions have been tradesmen's catalogues, and prospectuses and testimonials, after about 1800.

The *undated books* of each century, when they could not be assigned to a particular year, have been spread evenly over the century.

Periodicals have been counted as one work in each year of their issue. *Reports* of Societies and Institutions have been taken in tens, each group of ten counting as a volume at the earliest date in the group. Other series have been counted by volumes, or ten parts have been regarded as a volume, according to the size.



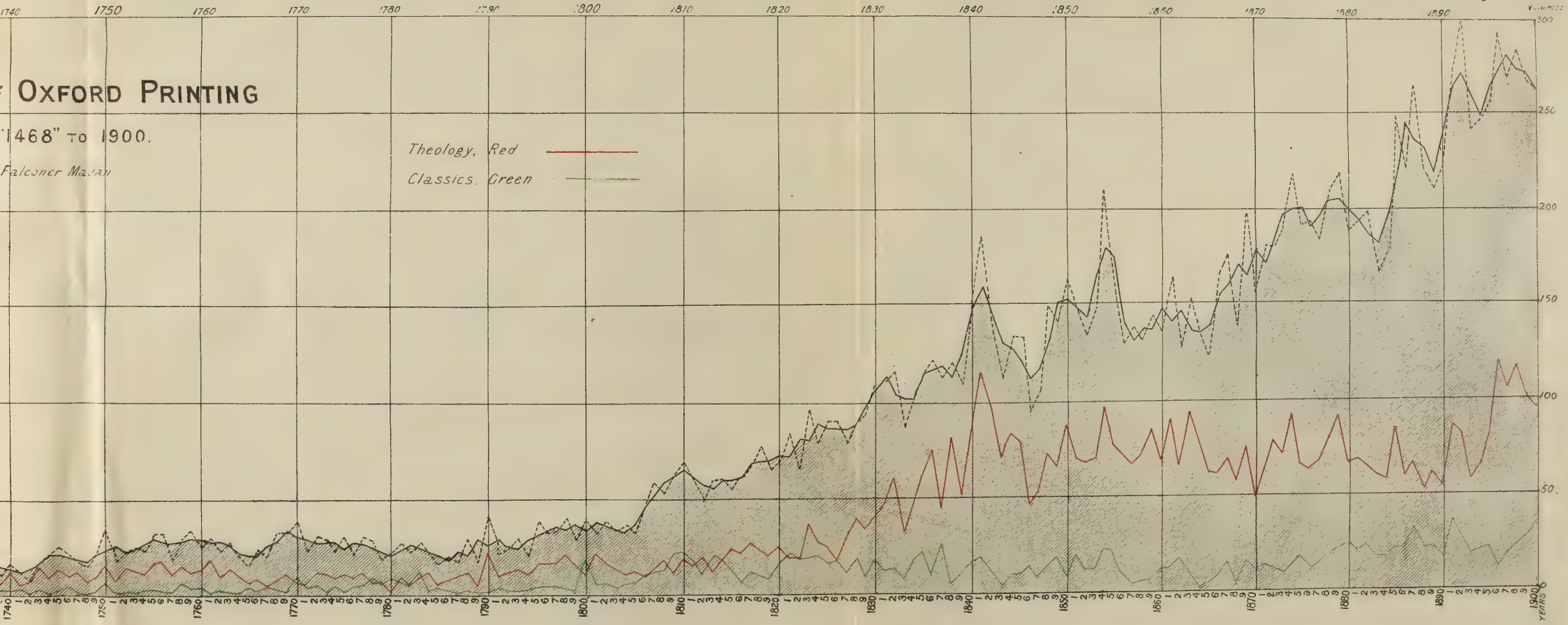
A CHART OF OXFORD

FROM "1468" TO 1900

By Falconer Madan

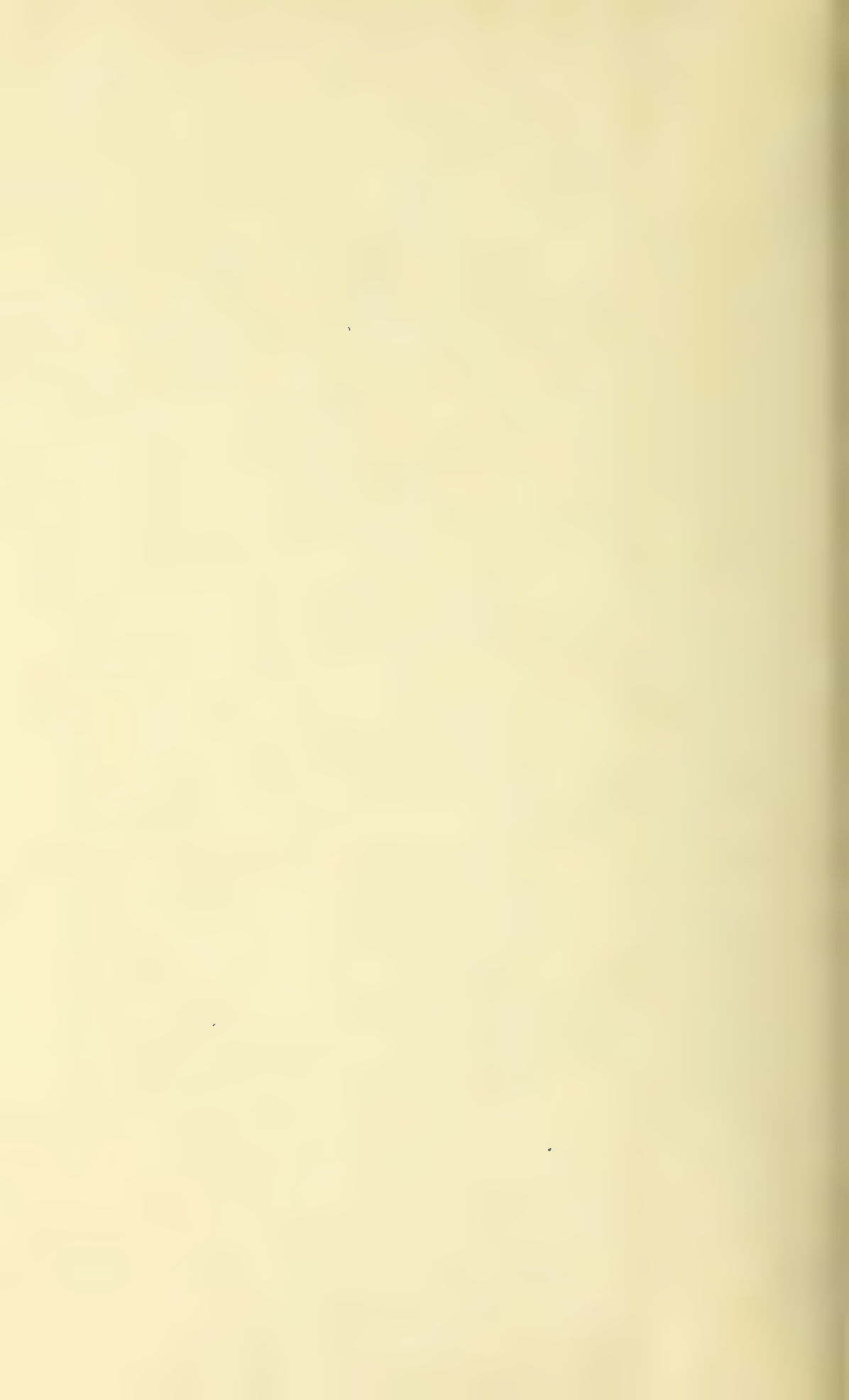
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Horizontal, One inch =
Vertical, One inch = 50



SCALES.

1. One inch = 10 years.
One inch = 50 new books or new editions.



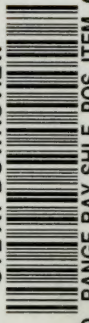
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Madan, Falconer
A chart of Oxford printing,
'1468'-1900

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